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General Attack on All Fronts of the Enemy

London, Oct. 14.—It is reported that the allies have begun an offensive in the Dardanelles to keep the Turks busy. In fact there appears to be a general attack on all the fronts held by the enemy.

The British yesterday afternoon attacked the Germans in the region of Hulloch, and the Hohenzollern redoubt. The advance, a British official statement relates, was made "under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas." South and west of Hulloch about one thousand yards of German trenches were captured, but the Germans with heavy shell fire compelled their evacuation.

Berlin reports that the French have opened another offensive movement in Champagne. The communique tonight, however, records little more than artillery combats and an engagement with bombs and torpedoes.

The Russians are continuing their attacks in Galicia where they realized an important success against the Austrians in an effort to clear the Austro-Hungarian forces from the Rumanian frontier and prevent them sending any further reinforcements against Serbia.

GERMANS USING NEW POISONOUS GAS

Paris, Oct. 7.—A new kind of gas apparently is being used by the Germans in the fighting in the Champagne. Details regarding its effect were given by Dr. Lucien Dumont by sufferers he was called to attend in Paris hospitals. According to the written statements of three men who fought respectively at Souvay, Stuppes and Moravillers, they were surrounded for a few seconds by clouds of deep green gas of a rather pleasant odor. These men asserted that soldiers who wore no masks soon were suffocated while those with masks lost consciousness for varying periods. Upon regaining consciousness at field dressing stations they said they suffered convulsive seizures resembling epileptic fits. Upon their arrival at the Paris hospitals they were found to have an extremely weak pulse and to be suffering from general prostration, but showing none of the symptoms hitherto associated with gas poison. It is believed here that Prussic acid is used as the basis of the new gas.

WHAT ALLIES PROMISED BULGARIA

London, Oct. 8.—A Petrograd despatch to the Daily Telegraph says:

"The history of the negotiations with Bulgaria issued here shows that in July, 1914, Bulgaria was informed that it would secure substantial advantages by supporting the Russian policy, which aimed at the peaceful restoration of the Balkan league."

"In the following August, on demand of the entente powers, Serbia agreed in principle to surrender territory to Bulgaria in return for compensation at the expense of Austria-Hungary. Negotiations continued without success to secure Bulgaria's active assistance to the allies, or acquiescence."

After Italy's intervention the allies made fresh proposals to Bulgaria for her active support, namely, the immediate annexation to Bulgaria of Thrace to the Euxine-Medea line, together with the 59th battalion at Burgas field camp, a German subject, he is now in Fort Henry as a prisoner of war.

cluding the towns of Egri Palanka, Kopriv, Ochrida, and Monastir, and also pecuniary assistance.

"Bulgaria still raised objections, and on September 14 last the allies repeated their proposals, asking in return that Bulgaria should conclude a military convention with the allies with respect to her action against Turkey. Bulgaria's only reply to this was an order for mobilization."

NORTHCLIFFE TELLS OF DIPLOMATIC DEFEAT

London, Oct. 8.—"The Balkan collapse," declares the Daily Mail editorially, "is the result of a series of diplomatic failures such as have rarely been recorded in the history of any country."

The newspaper says that in Constantinople the British ambassador, Sir Louis Mallet, who was appointed in 1913, had no knowledge of Turkey or of the Turkish language; and that neither did any of his three secretaries.

"The position of this embassy was worthy of 'Alice in Wonderland,'" the Daily Mail continues, "and there is good reason to believe that Greek premier Venizelos, who had difficulty in deceiving them. Ditary negotiations went on for months while the Bulgarian monarch chucked in his sleep at their stupidity."

"The third failure occurred at Athens. Britain appears to have counted on the active support of Greece, but in the twinkling of an eye comes the transformation and the friendly Greek premier Venizelos. Of such a possibility our diplomats appear to have had no inkling. On such events as these the fate of the empire may well depend. A diplomatic defeat is often the herald of a military defeat."

SERBIA IS BEING ATTACKED FROM NORTH AND EAST

London, Oct. 12.—Serbia is now being attacked from the north and the east. The Austro-Germans, after their capture of Belgrade and Semendria, are advancing southward, while the Bulgarians have sent forces to endeavor to interrupt communications north and south of Nish, the wartime capital of Serbia, and attack the Serbs on the flank if they are driven back by the German Field Marshall Von Mackensen.

The situation is admitted to be a very serious one. It is asserted that the Serbians are inflicting very heavy losses, both on the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, but with their army of about a quarter of a million men they are believed to have little hope of making any prolonged resistance.

GERMANY NEEDS COTTON

London, Oct. 7.—The Daily Express says the vital necessity of preventing cotton and cotton goods from reaching Germany and Austria is shown by the eagerness of the Germans. It was recently discovered by the Dutch government that German women were being sent over the frontier to purchase in any quantity new and disused cotton goods from households and shops in Dutch towns, and villages, the traffic reaching alarming proportions. The Dutch authorities are said to be stopping it.

ENEMY IN THE CAMP

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 7.—It having been discovered that private Van Moog, who enlisted in the 59th battalion at Burgas field camp, is a German subject, he is now in Fort Henry as a prisoner of war.

Big National Liberal Convention is Proposed

Ottawa, October 12.—The Ottawa Free Press contains the following in its news columns this afternoon:

It is proposed that a national Liberal convention should be called. The question is under the consideration of leaders in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, and elsewhere. An announcement may be expected shortly of the proposed date of gathering, which would include representatives from every part of Canada.

The organization of such a convention would require much preliminary preparation, which hardly could be accomplished in less than a year.

It is estimated that this would bring the convention on after British arms had achieved victory and a triumphant peace had been declared. The Dominion of Canada, as well as the countries of Europe are all likely to be in the reconstruction stage. The conference of representatives of the progressive Canadian party, it is thought, would be most useful at this stage of the country's affairs.

It is twenty-two years since the last Liberal Convention was held in Canada. Since that time the Liberals went into power and went out again. The principles declared at that convention had the opportunity for the tests of both time and administration.

It is not proposed that the convention, though a party one, should be of a highly partisan character. It is not the achievement of office, but the enunciation of principles which the promoters of the convention have in mind.

In the twenty-two years which have elapsed since the last great Liberal convention Canada has a developed. The declaration of principles then made should be enlarged, in the views of many.

It is left that it would be only fair to the party leaders that they should have the opportunity of meeting the Liberal party in convention and giving an account of their stewardship.

COAST HORSE VENDOR PAID \$25 AS COMMISSION

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—Robert Dixon, of the firm of Dixon Bros and Shultz, contractors, today startled the crowded courtroom when Sir Charles Davidson is conducting an enquiry into the purchase of horses for military purposes by saying that his firm had paid a commission of \$25 to Dr. C. M. Henderson, examining veterinary surgeon for the recruitment commission. The commission was paid upon the purchase by the military authorities of 11 horses. Mr. Dixon said and he added that failure to pay commission on a subsequent sale resulted in the refusal of the purchasing agents to examine a further lot of horses he had for sale. Dixon's statement was corroborated by the evidence of his brother Gordon, who was ably questioned by the commissioner.

"Sir Charles—Was it your purpose, Sir, to write public officials?"

"No, Sir," said the witness, coloring.

"This is a criminal proceeding and I am giving you full opportunity of justifying your conduct," warned the court.

"Well, he came and got the money—and, and—" hesitated the witness, "and I guess he got the horses cheap enough."

making out a separate check for each animal.

"Was any commission paid to anyone?" asked Mr. John Thompson, K. C., commission counsel.

"Yes," \$25, was the reply. Instantly the courtroom was in a state of excitement. Sir Charles Davidson leaned forward and fixed his eyes intently on the witness.

"I paid \$25 to Dr. Henderson," continued Dixon. "He came down at night and I wrote him out a check for that amount. He took it and went as far as the door, and then came back and said he wanted it in negotiable stuff."

Under Mr. Thompson's questions Dixon went on to explain his statement. He said that following the purchase of the horses Dr. Henderson had come down to his stables and after having a talk with his brother, the latter had told him to write out a check for \$25, saying that Henderson wanted money and that they had better give it to him. The doctor had taken the check as he had explained and then requested that it be changed into money. Another check was consequently written out in the firm's name. The money was taken to the Ritz Cafe where he cashed it, and returning had placed the money in an envelope on which he wrote Dr. Henderson's name, and then paid him the money. Witness exhibited the check.

CANADA WILL FLOAT DOMESTIC WAR LOAN IN A FEW WEEKS

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Immediately following the harvesting and marketing of Canada's record crop the Dominion government proposes to float a domestic national war loan, a "loan in Canada." The Hon. W. T. White, finance minister, made the announcement today during an address to the members of the Toronto Board of Trade.

The minister of finance added that it was at present premature to discuss the amount or terms of this proposed domestic war loan. It was not the intention to bring it on during the period of the heavy financing of Canada's crop movement, as such action would result in curtailment of credit to the farming communities. There was no need for haste, as the Dominion government had ample funds to provide for its war expenditure until the end of the year.

The reports which had obtained currency as to a \$150,000,000 loan were, the minister declared, wholly without foundation in fact. Such a sum had never been considered in connection with a domestic loan, or would it be required at any one time. Any loan to be made would be for such moderate amount as conditions would warrant at the time of issue.

The finance minister in his speech dealt extensively with the financial situation, reviewing many serious problems which confronted Canada with the declaration of war. Canada had in the past been a heavy borrower, with a balance of trade heavily against her. With the outbreak of war, borrowing facilities were automatically shut off for many months ahead, and Canada found herself with millions of short sight securities maturing, due abroad, and heavy liabilities at home which it had been the intention to liquidate by the sale of further securities. Many works, which had been undertaken had to be at once stopped or proceeded with very slowly.

He emphasized successful results from the "Made-in-Canada" movement and the agitation a year ago for greater production, saying that the effect "was to reduce imports and increase exports. Exports have not only overtaken, but have greatly surpassed imports. Naturally we are growing richer notwithstanding the war, and able to finance our war expenditure and to meet our domestic enterprises for which in the past we borrowed so heavily abroad."

The Hon. Mr. White prophesied brief period of dislocation of business after the war "which the government could and will help to bridge over by then pressing vigorously useful public works, which, in the meantime, owing to the burden of our war, would not be gone on with unless imperatively required in the national interests."

WOMEN MURDERERS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED

Wetaskiwin, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Jennie Hawkes, who has been central here since Tuesday morning, was this evening found guilty on the charge of murdering Mrs. Rosella Stoley at Lewistown, near Camrose, and was sentenced to be hanged at Macleod on December 29th next. In passing sentence, His Honor, Mr. Justice Ives stated accused had a fair trial, and he believed the jury were correct in their decision.

Clinton, B.C., Oct. 7.—After an hour's deliberations a jury at the assizes here tonight found Mrs. Elizabeth Coward guilty of the charge of murdering her husband, James Coward, on the morning of his death, near Fort James, on September 6 last. She was sentenced to be hanged at Kamloops on December 23, the same day on which Albert Lester Klinger will face the gallows for the murder of his partner, Gordon Smith, at a camp near Fort George.

PRYCE JONES CO. IS BEING WOUND UP

At a meeting held in London, England, on October 6, a resolution was passed by the Pryce Jones, Limited, of Calgary, Alberta, winding up the business of that company. Mr. Harry Weis, of the firm of Webb, Heggan, Gillingham & Co., of Winnipeg, has been appointed receiver on the part of the trustees for the debenture holders.

FIRES AT WETASKIWIN

Wetaskiwin, Oct. 7.—This evening the I.O.O.F. hall and Moore's undertaking parlors were badly damaged by smoke and water as a result of a short circuit in the wires of the electric light department. The damage is covered by insurance. Later in the evening the residence of J. Starr, Stanley street east, was slightly damaged by fire caused by a hot pipe leading from the furnace.

RETURN OF THE BOSTONIANS

The Bostonians, that aggregation of musical artists so popular with Lacombe audiences, will appear here in the Comet Theatre on Tuesday evening, October 19, in "Tipperary Mary." The cities report this company better than ever this season. Tickets are on sale at Creighton's Drug Store.

GERMAN ON THE JOB

Paris, Oct. 7.—A special to the Petit Journal from Athens says the rupture between King Constantine and M. Venizelos followed a visit of the German minister to the king immediately after the session of the chamber which Venizelos outlined the policy he expected Greece to follow.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

The record for wheat production so far as we have heard this season will be with the Experimental Station, Lacombe. The yield of wheat per acre is reported by the Superintendent to be seventy-eight bushels.

NO MORE SAILINGS

Copenhagen, Oct. 6, via London, Oct. 7.—The Danish government has prohibited the sailing of any Danish ships to foreign countries.

800,000 Armenians Massacred by Turks

London, Oct. 7.—In the debate in the house of lords yesterday on the Armenian Massacres, Viscount Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States said that such information as had reached him from many quarters showed that the figure of 800,000 Armenians destroyed since May was quite a possible number. Virtually the whole nation had been wiped out, he declared, and he did not suppose there was any case in history of a crime "so hideous, and on so large a scale."

"The death of these people," said Viscount Bryce, "resulted from the deliberated and premeditated policy of the gang now in possession of the Turkish government. Orders for the massacres came in every case direct from Constantinople. In some instances local governors, being humane, refused to carry out the orders and at least two governors were summarily dismissed for this reason."

"The customary procedure was to round up the whole of the population of a designated town. A part of the male population was thrown into prison, and the remainder of the population were marched out of town and in the suburbs the men were separated from the women and children. The men were then taken to a convenient place and shot or bayoneted. The women and children were then put under a convoy of the lower kind of soldiers, and were marched to some distant destination."

"They were driven by the soldiers day after day. Many fell by the wayside and many died of hunger, for no provisions were furnished them. They were robbed of all they possessed and in many cases the women were stripped naked and made to continue the march in that condition. Many of the women went mad and threw away their children. The caravan route was marked by a line of corpses. Comparatively few of the people ever reached their destinations."

"The facts as to the slaughter in Trebizond are vouched for by the Italian consul. Orders came for the murder of all the Armenian Christians in Trebizond. Many Mussulmans tried to save their Christian friends, but the authorities were implacable and hunted out all the Christians and then drove them down to the sea front. Then they put them aboard sail boats and carried them some distance out to sea and threw them overboard. The whole Armenian population, numbering 10,000, was thus destroyed in one afternoon."

The Marquis of Crewe quoted the British consul at Batoum regarding appalling horrors which he said had taken place in the district of Sassoon where the population was absolutely exterminated except for a handful of people who escaped to the mountains. There had been a large influx of refugees into the Urumiah and Caucasian provinces, said the Marquis, and a vast number had arrived in the Brinnan district.

"The consul at Batoum," the Marquis continued, "states that 160,000 refugees passed through Ildir and Etchodah. He gives the most horrible description of their condition—ravaged by disease and starving."

"The death rate among the refugees in one district has been 100 per day. The consul praises the efforts made locally to cope with the needs of the refugees, but says much larger quantities of supplies of food and medicines are urgently needed. At one place, where nine thousand refugees are gathered, it is stated that 50 per cent of them will die unless relief is quickly forthcoming."

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THE CONSERVATIVES AND NAVAL DEFENCE

As the Conservative press seems inclined to flirt with the subject it may be as well to give a straight story of what the Conservative party said for naval defence when it was out of office and what it did when it got in. Broadly speaking Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster and their following in Parliament assented and assented heartily to the principle laid down at every Colonial Conference since 1887, namely that while Canada is daughter in her mother's house, she is mistress in her own and that any system of imperial defence in which Canada had a share should keep that fact in mind.

The question of naval defence which had received considerable attention at the Colonial conferences was introduced to Canadian politics by Sir George Foster in March, 1909, when he moved a resolution to the effect that Canada should no longer delay to assume her share of the responsibility and financial burden "incident to the suitable protection of her exposed coast line and great seaports." Sir George's resolution was a little vague so Sir Wilfrid Laurier with Sir George's consent, and also with Leader Borden's, introduced one that made the meaning clearer. This motion went on to say that cash contributions to the imperial treasury were not in accordance with the spirit of home rule and that the best solution of the question was the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service which would be built on imperial navy models and would fit into the big fighting machine in case the integrity or honor of the Empire was assailed.

To this resolution which was passed unanimously by the House of Commons, Sir George Foster said Amen. He particularly said Amen to Sir Wilfrid's remarks on cash contributions. Sir George may be a staunch imperialist but he is also a good Canadian and any proposal to pay taxes and let somebody else control the money naturally made him hot under the collar. His objection to a fixed money contribution was that it looked like hiring somebody else to do our own job. What he wanted was something into which Canada would put her body, bones, blood, mental power and national pride. In short Sir George was all for a Canadian navy, built on British lines, and capable of working together with Great Britain's navy in the defence of the Empire.

Sir Robert Borden translated Sir George's opinions into words of four syllables and over but substantially his views were the same—a naval force of our own. He was, so he said, opposed to cash contributions for constitutional and political reasons, not to mention the fact that Canada couldn't keep it up and that it would be the source of friction in the Empire and a bone of contention in Canadian politics and one way and another a bad thing all round. He pointed out that cash contributions had not been approved by the people of Australia who were setting us an example by going in for a local navy. For all of which and many other reasons too numerous to mention Sir Robert was strong for a local navy on the Australian plan, with the money and the ships under control of our own Parliament. Such a system, co-ordinating with the Imperial navy would render "a real service to the defence of the Empire and would do our duty not only to Canada but to our Empire as a whole." Incidentally Leader Borden expressed a hope that his friends behind him would "rise superior to party motives." They didn't but that may not have been his fault. Circumstances have frequently obliged

Sir Robert to drive with a slack rein.

At all events Sir Robert was enthusiastic for a Canadian navy in March, 1909, and for some months later. He saw in it "The use of our own material, the employment of our own people, the development and utilization of our own skill and resourcefulness, and above all the impressing upon the people a sense of responsibility for their share in international affairs." That last phrase looks well in print but as a practical statesman Sir Robert dwelt chiefly on the boom a local navy would give to our home industries. That idea was still bearing fruit in his mind six months later when he took it as a text to his own constituency of Halifax and made their mouths water at the prospect of a revival of the ship-building industry in Nova Scotia. A month afterwards he told a Toronto audience that it was absurd to think that Canada couldn't build her own navy. It is quite true that Sir Robert recanted all these statements four years afterwards but in the year 1909 he was quite orthodox. In fact he remained so, as long as his friends would let him, yielding only when the Nationalists and other vexatious influences rendered it no longer possible to "rise superior to party motives." There can be no doubt that Sir Robert Borden had the right views in 1909 and the wrong ones in 1913. Time has told. The thing Robert Borden said could be done in 1909, and then said couldn't be done in 1913, is being done this very minute at Montreal where a gentleman named Charles Schwab is building submarines for the British navy.

The Imperial Conference of August, 1910, acting on the harmonious conclusions of the Canadian Parliament made suggestions as to what form a Canadian fleet unit should take. The Admiralty's idea of a fleet unit for Canada was one armored cruiser of the Indomitable class, which is a Dreadnaught type, three unarmored cruisers Bristol class, six destroyers, three submarines and the necessary auxiliaries, such as store ships, etc. These suggestions were in part accepted by the Canadian Government and it was decided to make a start with four protected cruisers of the Bristol type, one cruiser of the Bodicea type, and six destroyers of the Improved River class, total cost \$11,000,000 and annual maintenance \$2,500,000. The Bristol type is a protected cruiser of 4,500 tons with a speed of twenty-five knots and carries eight guns. It is the same type of cruiser as the Sydney, Australia's hero-ship which sank the Emden and which is now engaged in convoying Canadian soldiers across the Atlantic ocean to England and bringing wounded soldiers home to Canada. It is the type of cruiser alluded to as "tin pot" by the Conservative press. A very handy kind of tin pot, of which if Canada had had a sufficient supply, as the Laurier Government intended, there would have been no need to detach a British squadron to patrol the Atlantic, protect trade routes and guard Canadian transport ships on their journey across the ocean.

To make a long story short, Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced the Naval Service Bill on January 12, 1910. It followed the lines suggested by the Admiralty. It also provided in case of an emergency the Government of Canada might place the Canadian fleet unit or any part thereof, including ships and men, at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the Royal Navy. Emergency was defined as "war, invasion, insurrection real or apprehended." Asked what war the bill referred to, Sir Wilfrid replied "War anywhere." When Great Britain is at war, Canada is at war. If Great Britain, to which we are subject is at war with any nation, Canada becomes liable to invasion, so Canada is at

During the debate which was a long one Leader Borden showed signs of a change of heart. He had a sort of Platonic affection for the abstract idea but the nearer the navy came to being a fact the less he seemed to like it. So far from "rising superior to party motives," he didn't last beyond the first reading. When the fight on the second reading came on it was apparent that his opinions had undergone a chill. His enthusiasm for our native industries was not as great as it was ten months before. He was doubtful whether the ships could be built in Canada. In fact doubt covered him all over like a cloak. Which was only natural because the doubts were necessary to influence the election in Drummond and Arthurs and the general election in 1911. The Laurier navy was a fine chance to tell Quebec that Laurier was too British while telling Ontario that he was too French.

However and notwithstanding, the Naval Service Act became law, the Niobe and Rainbow were purchased as a starter, and when the Laurier Government went out of office there were tenders on the table for the construction of the remainder of the Canadian navy, which tenders the incoming powers threw in the waste basket. They also proceeded to ditch the Laurier navy as she swam at that moment, first placing the Niobe on political picnic service and then taking the machinery out of her and putting it in a shed.

After that they produced their Dreadnaught policy—not because it was the best policy, but because they wanted something different, something of their own, something showy and spectacular—that would offset the presence of notorious Nationalists like Pelletier, Nantel and Blondin in Premier Borden's cabinet. For that policy and the great fight it caused space lacks here but it is sufficient to say that it was a policy of putting all the eggs in one basket, said basket being the North Sea. At any rate it would have left Canada quite naked, even more naked than she was with the Niobe out of commission and the Rainbow, so to speak, on half rations.

How naked Canada felt when hell broke loose in Europe may be judged from what Sir Richard McBride did off his own bat. He purchased a \$750,000 pair of submarines for \$1,150,000 and sent the bill to Ottawa by the next mail. That's how Sir Richard felt about it. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

RED CROSS NEEDS MONEY

If one dollar per head of the population in Canada were contributed as one year's income for the Canadian Army Medical Corps and the Canadian Red Cross Society—our military doctor bill would amount to something like \$6,000,000. This could certainly not be considered an excessive appropriation to safeguard the lives of the 80,000 Canadians in Europe.

The income of the Canadian Red Cross in the first year of war was far from \$6,000,000—in fact not much over a quarter of it. This revenue, moreover, could not be used merely as income, that is to say a year's running expenses in an existing and complete establishment. Much of it had to go as capital expenditure, to build and equip field dressing stations, stationary hospitals, base hospitals, and convalescent homes. Motor ambulances and hospital trains had to be provided. Doctors, nurses and orderlies, had to be transported long distances. Supply depots and warehouses had to be purchased or constructed. In short a very elaborate organization had to be provided at great expense absolutely from the very beginning.

Yet all this achievement may be rendered utterly made futile by one large battle. In two or three short days the demand on the Canadian Red Cross may be doubled or tripled. An avalanche of wounded can in a moment sweep away tons of supplies

which it takes months to accumulate.

These few considerations give some notion of the need for a large Red Cross income. After a year's work we can not rest on our laurels and declare that the Red Cross is adequately provided for. The present Red Cross equipment is adequate only on the supposition that the war will be brought to an end without further bloodshed.

On the contrary the only reasonable prophecy is that the war will not end without a great increase of bloodshed. The Red Cross has an enormous task in front of it, and the public should contribute generously so that the Red Cross may be able to cope with any emergency, however costly and sanguinary.

GERMAN SHIP IS SUNK IN BALTIC BY BRITISH "SUB"

Kalmar, Sweden, Oct. 12.—The German steamer Nicomedia, with a cargo of 6,800 tons of iron ore from a Swedish port for Hamburg, was sunk in the Baltic yesterday by the British submarine E-19. The Nicomedia was sunk off the south point of Oland, a Swedish island which Kalmar sound separates from the mainland. The crew was given fifteen minutes to take to the boats. It is reported that they all landed safely.

THE MAN ON THE BOX

That above drama will be the feature at the Rex on Saturday evening next. This is a rollicking military romance, and is most



interesting from start to finish. Max Figman and Lolita Robertson take the leading roles. Don't miss it.

DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS 1916

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Red Deer on the dates and at the places following during the year 1916:—

- Innisfail**—
Commencing:
Tuesday, February 22nd
Tuesday, May 23rd
Tuesday, August 29th
Tuesday, October 31st
- Lacombe**—
Wednesday, February 23rd
Thursday, May 26th
Wednesday, August 30th
Wednesday, November 1st
- Pine Lake**—
Tuesday, February 29th
Tuesday, June 30th
Tuesday, October 3rd
- Red Deer**—
Tuesday, February 15th
Tuesday, April 18th
Tuesday, June 13th
Tuesday, October 17th
Tuesday, December 5th
- Alia**—
Thursday, March 2nd
Thursday, June 1st
Thursday, October 5th
Tuesday, November 28th
- Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 25th day of September, 1915.
G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.



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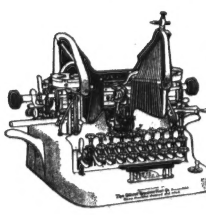
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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

FURTHER PROOFS OF

INDIA'S LOYALTY TO THE EMPIRE

London, Sept. 30. (through Reuters' Ottawa agency).—A special dispatch from Simla, India, says:

"An impressive scene was enacted in the council chamber to-day upon the presentation of a portrait of Lord Hardinge, the viceroy, given by the maharaja of Kasimbar. Pandit Madan Mohan Laxitaya, in presenting the portrait on behalf of the maharaja, delivered an eloquent tribute to Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty, urging a further extension of his excellency's term of office until the end of the war."

"The Indians of Simla also entertained Lord Hardinge. Raja Sir Haiman Singh alluded to the viceroy's keen desire to have the soldiers of India fight side by side with British soldiers in Europe. Lord Hardinge, he added, had given to Indian aspirations the weight and dignity to which they had never before attained, and his name would be recorded in national history as one who had assisted toward the attainment by the people of India of their rights as citizens admitted and the full constitutional department of their citizenship in India."

"Lord Hardinge, in the course of his reply, said that his earnest desire had always been to contribute to the material welfare and development of his fellow-India subject. And he had endeavored, he said, by thoughtful consideration of their needs and aspirations, to draw them closer to the government."

The term of office of Lord Hardinge as governor-general of India will expire on November 23 of this year.

NO CONSCRIPTION

London, Oct. 1.—As a result of the conferences that have been held this week between Premier Asquith and War Secretary Kitchener, representing the government and the most important labor leaders of the country, the latter has pledged themselves to do everything in their power to encourage recruiting. They are at the opinion that enough men for the army, navy and ammunition works can be obtained by the voluntary system, despite Lord Kitchener's statement that men are not coming forward in sufficient numbers.

The conference with Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener were followed by a meeting at the board of education office yesterday of the joint labor board, representing the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress, the management committee of the general federation of trade unions and the leaders of the labor party in parliament. To consider proposals for stimulating and increasing the resources for the munitions output.

Arthur Henderson, president of the board of education in an official statement regarding the meeting at the board of education, says the conference "declared its belief that the number of men required for the navy, army, and ammunition works in order to carry out the war successfully can be obtained by voluntary means, pledged itself to assist the government in every possible way to secure men for service in the navy, army and in munition works, and for this purpose, while still co-operating with existing committees, decided to organize a special labor recruiting campaign throughout the country."

The conference suggested that voluntary recruiting would be more successful if the government would (a) state frankly, as far as compatible with the public interests, what had already been done by voluntary means for the prosecution of war and what are the present and future needs in men for the navy, army and munition works; (b) insist that employers shall no longer prevent their men from volunteering."

The Daily Chronicle states that Lord Kitchener has had a long interview with John Redmond, as a result of which a sweeping change in the system of recruiting in Ireland may soon be expected. The same paper says editorially:

"The pledge of the labor organizations, so far as it is definitely accepted by the government, involves an understanding from the government's side that there shall be no toying with compulsion for the present."

One influential member of the labor board informed a newspaper representative that yesterday's discussion among the delegates had "knocked the stuffing" out of conscription.

"We are going," he said, "to do as we always said we should do. We have been taken into the government's confidence and now we are going to have a raging, burning propaganda for bringing in recruits. We shall pledge organizations of the country to utilize all our influence to stimulate recruiting, and we believe we shall not fail."

THE COST OF WAR

The last estimate of Britain's war expenses was three and one-half million pounds per day. As we do not think in millions, it conveys little to most people. The human mind is unable to grasp the meaning of huge expenditures. How many realize that a year's expenditure, twelve hundred and seventy-seven million pounds, represent more than a pound per minute for every minute that has ticked away since the birth of Christ?

Without interest charges, it means a saving of a pound (\$5) per minute for 2,340 years, or £234 per minute for 100 years. Interest at 4 1/2 per cent. for one year's expenditure alone works out at over £100 per minute.

The cost is over £40 per second. This means one model furnished cost ten seconds, six every minute, £640 every day. It would take a city of 42,200 people out of slumdom, and let them live rent free in model furnished dwellings for the price of one day's war.

A week of war would provide and equip 119 sanatoria for a consumption at £200,000 each; or 49 universities costing half a million pounds each.

Or 245 public libraries, costing £100,000 each.

A week of war! What problems could be solved! What the late British government fought for ten years, and now spends on labor exchanges, people's insurance, and old-age pensions in one year, would keep the government's end up in this war for four days and seven hours.

The Panama Canal cost seven and a half million pounds—Britain's war expenses for just three months.

If every ship that left Britain's shores for foreign ports during the three years 1909, 1910, and 1911, dumped every bit of cargo overboard, the loss would be less than her war expenditure for one year.

GERMAN BLUNDERERS

The announcement of the complete disposition of the German submarine menace creates no surprise. A month ago we were having a reference to half a dozen wrecks a day. Now, it is seldom that a reference is made to the submarine.

After the murderous destruction of the Lusitania, the Germans very haughtily insisted to the United States that they would not alter their submarine policy. A few weeks later, the Germans humbly declared that they would and had greatly limited the activity of the submarines. There was no change in the black hearts of the Kaiser and his desperate assistants, but something had happened to alter conditions with the submarines. Then the world in general surmised that the German assault had been solved.

The British have shown much more resource and ingenuity in this war than the Germans. The British have done more work of a military nature that really counted with the submarine than the Germans. The Germans accomplished little by their use of the undersea craft. They did shock the neutral world, and completely alienated what sympathy remained after Belgium and Louvain. Better for them if they had never sent a submarine to sea. The submarine was not a German invention. It was certainly used by the British. It has been used to great advantage by the British in the Black and Baltic Seas.

The British, in a most ingenious way, have solved the submarine menace in the most different fashion they have overcome the brutal and criminal assault with floating mines. They have rendered powerless poison gas. The

German has shown himself a fairly good organizer when he had plenty of time. But he is not clever or ingenious. He is a slow thinker. He does not profit by advantages which he has gained. In this war he has put himself to be without the mentality of the French or the British.

ONE REMEDY FOR LOW GRAIN PRICES

There is considerable alarm in the ranks of the growers in consequence of the falling prices of grain. This is quite natural, as every indication during the winter and spring months pointed towards a scarcity and consequently higher prices, especially the war should be prolonged for another year. The advice given to farmers "To increase their acreage and to produce more grain," was sound; but as we are living in abnormal times we must be prepared to meet the changes that the war will undoubtedly bring, not only to this country, but to the world at large. Some of the changes will work to the disadvantage of certain interests and some to the advantage of others.

Viewing the situation from an agricultural standpoint, there is, however, no real cause for alarm to be a grain grower need not feel despondent over the prospective drop in prices of grain as they still have another market right at home for all the grain they can grow. The only market to be a more profitable one than which nearly every farmer's eye was focused upon, viz., the elevators.

If the trenches cannot be stormed from the front try some other point of attack where they can be captured with a minimum of loss. In your case if you cannot find a profitable market by carting your grain over a bad road and long distances to the elevator, let it walk to the abattoirs in the shape of hogs and cattle. Prices for either are higher today than they ever were in history, and do not overlook the fact that the supply of both is very much below the normal requirements—not only of the home market, but of the markets of the world, and there is every indication that this scarcity of prices for all kinds of meats will be the rule for years to come, as there is a world wide scarcity of live stock, and this scarcity is accentuated by the war now raging in Europe.

Meats of all kinds are so high in price now that the average working man cannot afford the luxury of having it on his table except at long intervals, such as the case why need you worry what the price of grain is at the elevators. Every family wants, and must have, meat as well as bread. You can supply both with much advantage to yourself and to the community in general.—Donald Munro, Montreal.

HUNS ENDORSE MASSACRES

Germany has boasted of her civilization; she has friends in the United States today who boast of her civilization. Yet Germany is openly allied with the Turks, who are massacring the Armenians in the most appalling manner. Germany's civilization is the mere veneer that covers seething corruption. The Belgian and French official reports bear witness to the barbarous nature of the Huns, whose brutality to children and women will blacken the pages of history and build an eternal barrier between them and the civilized peoples.

The Germans and their allies the Turks in slaughtering the Armenians, and their so-called Christian churches raise no word in protest. In fact, the Christians are spalled, worse than death is the fate of thousands of Christian women and girls; and there is no remonstrance from the Germans nor from their sympathizers in the United States. Where is their vaunted civilization?

What is worrying a lot of anxious men at Sarcee camp is the question: Why, if more men are needed and recruiting is not filling the ranks, if it should, the authorities in Britain would send a hurry call for the thousands in Canadian camps who are weary with inaction and anxious to get a step nearer the front?

PRUSSIAN CASUALTY LISTS NEARLY TWO MILLION

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 8.—The Prussian casualty lists numbers 330 to 339, covering the period from September 17th to September 26th, give the names of 85,468 men killed, wounded, and missing, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, of Rotterdam. The Courant says that these figures increase the total Prussian casualties to 1,916,148.

How the severity of the fighting has increased, continues the paper, is indicated by the following figures: The lists numbers 300 to 309, announced 49,705 casualties; the lists numbers 310 to 319 contained 53,396 names; the lists numbers 320 to 329 gave 58,446; and the remaining lists as yet received from the Prussian lists there have been published 224 Bavarians, 199 Saxons, 274 Wurttembergers, 49 Bavarians, and 156 lists of Prussian officers and non-commissioned officers in the Turkish service.

ALBERTA ESTRAY LAW

The Alberta Estray Law prescribes that the party who takes up an estray animal must immediately notify the brand reader nearest to his place to come out and take a copy of the brand, if any, on the animal. Then an advertisement must be inserted in the nearest local paper and also in the Alberta Gazette, and the law is complied with the holder of the estray cannot collect any fee for his trouble or feed. Prompt action must be taken, the law being very strict in this matter. The brand reader is entitled to a fee of two dollars for each animal they examine and a mileage to the amount of 10c per mile; not to exceed 30 miles. The cost of the advertisement is 10c per head per day. The party holding the animal is responsible for all charges until it is sold or reclaimed by the owner. No charges for feed are allowed between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of November. From November 15 to April 15 a fee of 10c per head per day is allowed for horses and cattle. The notice is mailed to the owner of the estray animal or to the Alberta Gazette but not exceeding a sum of nine dollars. South of the 29th township only five cents a day is allowed for feed and the total cost is limited to three dollars.

STOCK INSPECTION ACT

The New Stock Inspection Act requires that when live stock is offered for shipment to a point outside of the province, the same must be inspected for brands, and the shipper must either own the brand that is on the animals or have a memorandum of sale signed by such owner. If the animal is unbranded, the seller must state in his memorandum how he acquired the animal that is offered for shipment. All animals sold at a sale yard or at a private sale, stock yard, or at a private sale, must be inspected before payment therefor is made, as must also animals sold on a farm or at the private stables of the seller, unless they have been on the premises for at least thirty days.

If a farmer raises a horse or cow and sells it at the farm, no inspection is required. If he brings it into town and sells it it then must be inspected because it has not been on the premises where sold for thirty days. If a resident in a town or city owns a horse and keeps it in his own private stable, he may, if he has owned it for more than thirty days, sell it without inspection. If he keeps it in a livery and a sale stable or if he takes the animal there to be sold, it must be inspected for brands, the proof of ownership must be established before it can be taken away or payment therefor accepted.

TAKE OVER ALL COPPER

London, Oct. 7.—The German ministry has announced that owing to a scarcity of copper all chandeliers and lighting apparatus as well as works of art such

as statues will be taken over by the government, says an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. Lighting appliances not in daily use will be taken first, but it is stated that the government soon will have to seize all the copper in Germany.

LABOR MEN OBJECT TO

EARLY CLOSING OF BARS IN ONTARIO

London, Ont., Oct. 7.—By a vote of 46 to 32, the Toronto district Trades and Labor Council tonight endorsed the action of the executive, which appeared before Premier Hearst and his colleagues, and protested against the cabinet's reported intention of ordering closing of the bars at seven o'clock. An amendment that a referendum by organized labor on the question should be taken was turned down.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 7.—The Trades and Labor executive tonight appointed two representatives to visit Toronto tomorrow and join with local labor unions in a protest to the Ontario premier against any change in the law governing the closing of bars.

LONDON TO BE MADE DARKER

London, Oct. 1.—The police have issued an ordinance further restricting the lighting of London at night. When the new order becomes effective virtually all that remained of directly visible lights will disappear. Necessary lights along the waterfront must be so screened as to prevent any reflection. Lights on vehicles must be further dimmed.

Any illumination for advertising purposes is expressly prohibited. The lighting of railway stations and tracks must be reduced to the minimum of safety.

A LEGAL FENCE

A subscriber asks us to publish what constitutes a legal fence. Any substantial fence four feet high is a legal fence. It can be made of rails or boards not less than four in number, the lowest board or rail not more than 18 inches from ground, and posts not more than 16 feet apart. Or upright posts or palings not more than six inches apart. Or of two strands of barbed wire with substantial top rail, the lowest wire not more than 20 inches from the ground and the posts not more than 16 ft. 6 in. apart. Or of three or more strands of barbed wire, the lowest wire not more than 20 inches from the ground, and posts not more than 16 ft. 6 in. apart. Or of three strands of wire on posts not more than 50 feet apart, with droppers seven feet apart. Or of woven wire on posts not more than 35 feet apart.

PROHIBITED IN CANADA

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Two more United States publications of pronounced pro-German proclivities have been denied the privilege of the Canadian mails. Any one selling or reading them is liable to a fine of five thousand dollars. They are the Illinois Staats Zeitung, published in Chicago, and the Abendpost, also printed in Chicago.

London, Oct. 4.—In a memorandum issued tonight the war office directs that all enquiries regarding officers of Canadian forces should be addressed to the "Officer in charge of records, Canadian Expeditionary Force, 7 Millbank, Westminster." By arrangement with the cable company, any enquiries by the next-of-kin regarding the condition of officers more than slightly wounded or seriously ill will be permitted through the government authorities at Ottawa. Visits to sick or wounded in hospital in France will only be allowed in exceptionally serious cases, upon recommendation of the officer in charge.

NEW MONEY FOR WEST-ERN CANADA
Moore Jaw, Oct. 4.—A MacDonald, of Winnipeg, president of the A. MacDonald company, interviewed tonight here, after a journey throughout the west, says in his conversation that he estimates the crop yield will be twenty per cent greater than at present. He makes up a statement, calculating each bushel at fifty cents to the farmer, and with all cereals and live stock he thinks that between Winnipeg and the foothills there will be a coming direct to the producers as the result of 1915 production.

THE DOWNWARD SLIDE

Publication of estimates by crop experts of the United States would have an enormous surplus of wheat available for exportation, combined with clearing weather in the threshing areas which have been experiencing rains, caused the wheat prices to reach new low levels on Friday. There was strength at the opening and prices went considerably higher than the previous close, principally because of Liverpool advice that there was considerable excitement in the English markets on account of millers' demands, but the American factors soon offset the Liverpool advances and prices receded. Wheat options closed 3/4 to 1/4 lower. Cash closed 3/4 to 1/4 lower. American markets closed as follows: Chicago, 2 to 2 1/2 lower; Minneapolis, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lower.

Calgary cash wheat closed with a loss of 24 on No. 1 Northern, 14 loss on No. 2 Northern, and 24 loss on No. 3 Northern. Winter wheat was quoted at 87 1/2; top oats price was 36 1/2, and top barley 51 1/2.

SPEAK 4,600 MILES

New York, Oct. 1.—That wireless telephone communication from the Atlantic seaboard to Hawaii, a distance of 4,600 miles, is now an accomplished fact, was announced today by the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.
I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.
O. BOODE, Nanton St.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriater, Solicitor and Notary
P. O. Box 148, Phone No. 19
Office: Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

With the approaching of winter days we are prepared to serve you with best winter goods, made from the best materials. We have a large assortment of Ladies' and Men's Wear, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and Hardware, at the lowest prices.

Peerless Satin

Peerless Satin is guaranteed not to cut or tear. Colors are black, navy, white, pale blue, pink, brown. 36 inches wide. Per yard.....\$1.50

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

We have the well known Watson Underwear in single and combination garments. We consider this is the best underwear on the market. At a very reasonable price.

Single garments from.....35c to \$1.50
Combinations from.....75c to 3.50

Ladies' Sweaters

We have a good assortment of Ladies' all wool Sweaters in all the leading shades. Prices are from \$1.75 to \$5.00



Ladies' Winter Coats

Our Winter Coats are made of good heavy weight material such as Frieze Cloth, Zebeline Cloth, Curl Cloth, well tailored, in the new and up to date styles. Now is the time to select while there is a good assortment.

Furs! Furs!

We are showing a good range of Furs in Mink Sets, Marmot, Sable and Rat in Muffs and Stoles, at specially low prices.

Men's Department

Our Winter Rubbers are all in and we still carry the famous Maltese Cross Vulcanized Rubbers. These goods are all first quality (no seconds or punched goods) and all made by the new vulcanized process.



We carry lumbermen's rubbers in moccasin overs, one buckle and two buckle gum, and two buckle snag proof, for men and boys; and 12-inch leather top, snag proof foot, for men.

Low cloth rubbers for men and boys. One buckle two buckle, three buckle and four buckle cloth arctics for men. Also the rolled edge and railroad arctics for men.

Jack buck and moose moccasins, German sox, sheep lined moccasins, fancy mackinaw, black mackinaw coats for men and boys, fur coats, fur collar coats and cloth overcoats, and heavy wool pants, all at prices that defy competition.

Winter caps at all prices from.....50c to \$1.50

GROCERY DEPT.....

2 cans Tomatoes.....25c
Cofu per tin.....10c
Pesa per tin.....10c
Beans per tin.....10c
Cranberries per lb.....15c

Special Ketchup per bottle.....25c
Swift's Bacon, sliced, per lb.....35c
Swift's Hams per lb.....25c
Good Bacon per lb.....25c
Bargains in Hams, per lb.....16c

Chase & Sandburne Coffee.....50c
Blue Ribbon Coffee.....45c
10 lbs Onions for.....25c
100 lb sack Onions.....\$2.00
Good Cheese per lb.....22c

Crisco per tin.....30c
Braid's Ideal Coffee, 3 lbs for.....\$1.00
Braid's Big Four per lb.....40c
Braid's Best per lb.....50c

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices**

The De Zeng Electric Retinoscope

The De Zeng Electric Retinoscope is the last word in Optical Instruments. Without a doubt the Best Instrument ever invented for eye-testing. It gives positive results where other instruments fail.

Its brother, the De Zeng Electric Ophthalmoscope is designed to examine the interior of the eye and discover diseased conditions.

We have added these two instruments to our optical equipment, and intend to give our friends and customers the opportunity to satisfy themselves regarding the condition of their eyesight. The examination is FREE, and does not put any person under an obligation to buy glasses.

If you feel there is anything wrong with your sight, don't hesitate to avail yourself of this FREE EXAMINATION. If you are wearing glasses and have any doubt regarding them a few minutes will decide the question. It makes no difference who fitted your glasses. Any information to better your sight will be cheerfully given.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank"

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. Arthur Creighton is visiting friends at Lethbridge.

Senator Talbot left on Tuesday on a business trip to Winnipeg.

Miss Jean Pye left on Tuesday for her home in London, Ontario.

R. J. Arnot has removed from Dolmage street to the Morris Building on Barnett Avenue.

A. M. Campbell is in the market for two thousand bushels of potatoes.

Mrs. T. W. Allen, son of Canon Allen, of Millbrook, Ontario, was a guest at the home of Mrs. H. Summer Stent on Saturday and Sunday.

Prof. Leon W. Colby, M.A., University of Nebraska, arrived in Lacombe this week, and has taken up his duties as Professor of English in the Alberta Industrial Academy.

St. Andrew's Young People's Society. A business and social meeting of this Society will be held next Monday evening at 8

p.m. All young people interested are cordially invited to be present.

Mrs. Koss, of Indianapolis, Ind., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Rutledge, for the past few weeks, returned to her home on Tuesday. Mrs. Rutledge accompanied her as far as Calgary.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church, Lacombe, purpose holding a Halloween Social on Monday evening, Oct. 18th. Everybody "welcome." Watch for announcement, stating place in which it is to be held.

The Red Cross Society sent a bale to Calgary on Oct. 2nd. It contained 92 surgical shirts, 31 pairs of hand-knit socks, 1 bundle of old cotton, 1 bundle of old linen, 2 pairs of flannel pyjamas, 8 flannel top shirt, 2 leather pillows. This bale was acknowledged with thanks from Calgary. The first annual meeting of the Society was held in the Masonic Hall on Oct. 8th. The officers for next year are: President, Mrs. Day; Vice-President, Mrs. Urphart; Treasurer, Mrs. David Hay; Secretary, Mrs. Tett. It was decided to send \$105 to Calgary for medical supplies, for the financial condition was very good, \$105 having been collected from the recent canvass, and \$28 cleared from Dr. Clark's lecture.

An inmate of the Ponoka asylum escaped from that institution on Thursday last, and flagging the express got aboard and came to Lacombe. Word was sent to the police here to gather him in, and accordingly he was arrested and locked up in the cooler to await the arrival of a keeper to take him home. During the evening the men took a notion to regain his freedom, and using a board he tore from the ceiling as a pry he managed to

take the bars of the jail window and make his escape. He then went over to the C.P.R. tracks, broke into a freight car, secured some provisions, and started south on the track. Rod Deer police were notified to be on the lookout for him, and when he arrived there was gathered in. But while being placed in the lookout turned the tables on his captor, locked the policeman in the cell and again made his escape. He was next apprehended at Calgary, from whence he was returned to Ponoka.

BORN

ELLSWORTH.—At Bentley, on October 9th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Ellsworth, a daughter.

Repair Work

We do all kinds of repair work—promptly, accurately, reasonably.

If you break a lens, bring the broken parts to us, and we'll make an absolutely accurate match.

We mend broken frames or can fit your old lenses in new style frames or supply the proper clasp or nose guard to hold your glasses on with security and perfect comfort.

Let us take care of all your glass needs and troubles.

You are responsible for the eyes of your child. Watch out for frowns and squints

Denike & Bulger
Jewelers and Optometrists

LACOMBE ALBERTA

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday, Oct. 17.—The Rev. E. T. Scragg will preach as follows: 11 a.m.—"With Jesus in the Home."

7 p.m.—"The Devil in History." Sunday, October 24th.—Anniversary Services. Special sermons will be preached by the Rev. E. Van Tilton, B.D., of Metropolitan Church, Edmonton. The annual chicken supper will be given on the following Thursday, October 28, in the old Arnot Store, Dolmage street. In the evening a lecture entertainment, entitled, "The Golden Touch," will be given by the well-known humorist, H. Arthur Barton.

HOSPITAL DONATIONS

Mrs. Morgan, 2 chickens; Mrs. Wolfe, 2 chickens; Mrs. D. Kent, 1 chicken, and tray cloth; Mrs. McLearn, canned fruit jellies; Mrs. Best, 6 small cream pitchers. Also, 1 pair pillow slips, 4 towels, dish towels, paper sacks and cotton pieces, 2 packs of corn starch, 1 pack of vermicelli, 2 cans of Chloride lime, 1 can of nutmeg, 1 can of sage, 1 can of Savory.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant, of Red Deer, were guests at the home of Mrs. H. Summer Stent on Monday.

New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes
Rubbers and Overshoes
Felt Shoes
Sheepskin Shoes
Moose Moccasins
Oil Tan Moccasins
Men's Leather Leggings
Winter Mitts and
Gloves for Men
and Boys
Prices Low

L. PETERKA

Opposite Tittworth's Furniture Store Lacombe